REMARKS

Reconsideration of the subject application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph because the Examiner reads independent Claims 1 and 6 as the command circuit effecting "change from one display driver and the data processing circuit to the other display driver and data processing circuit." But original Claims 1 and 6 recited "one of the display driver and the data processing circuit to the other of the display driver and the data processing circuit." Thus the claims recited changing from one of A and B to the other of A and B – not one A and B to the other A and B. However, to avoid any possible misunderstanding "and" has been changed to "or" in Claims 1 and 6, and also in Claims 5 and 10. In addition, Claim 6 has been amended to change "data processing section" to "command circuit," which makes the claim language consistent with Claim 1 and the specification. The command circuit changes the flow of data, not the data processing circuit.

Claims 1-4, and 6-9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Holzhammer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,092,209), hereinafter "Holzhammer." This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 1, for example, recites a command circuit that receives and analyzes commands to control flow of data to one of the display driver device or the data processing section. As discussed in the specification at page 5, lines 12-15, for example, "the command interrupt logic circuit 15 receives commands and data that are sent from the host CPU 11 via a command and data line 103 through the host interface 14, and controls the data processing section 16 and the liquid crystal driver apparatus 17 based on the commands and data." Claim 1 further recites the command circuit being responsive to one of the commands to change the flow of data from flowing to one of the display driver or the data processing section to flowing to the other of the display driver or the data processing section. As an example, "the command interrupt logic circuit 15 connects the host CPU 11 to the liquid crystal driver apparatus 17 in step S21" (specification page 7, lines 1-3). "Command and data transmitted from the host CPU 11 are transferred to the liquid crystal driver apparatus 17 through the command and data line 103, and the liquid

crystal driver apparatus 17 displays characters, images and the like on the liquid crystal display apparatus 13 based on the commands and data" (specification page 7, lines 7-10). "Concurrently, the command interrupt logic circuit 15, which is standing by in step S22 in Fig. 3 and continuing in state ST1 in Fig. 4, advances the process to step S23 when it receives an interface switching command. In step S23, the command interrupt logic circuit 15 starts the data processing section 16 and connects the host CPU 11 to the data processing section 16. In this instance, the command interrupt logic circuit 15 shifts to a state (state ST2) in which the host CPU 11 connects to the data processing section 16 from the state (state ST1) in which the host CPU 11 connects to the liquid crystal driver apparatus 17" (specification page 7, line 35, continuing to page 8, line 5). "Therefore, the command and data transmitted from the host CPU 11 in step S11 are transferred through the command and data line 110 to the data processing section 16" (specification page 8, lines 9-11). Thus Claim 1 recites a system in which data flow can be changed from going to the display driver to going to the data processing section based on a command.
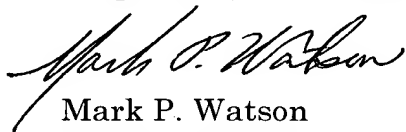
To these limitations the Examiner refers to the description in Holzhammer of a power management (PM) coordinator that decides if a particular device(s) can be powered-up or powered-down. The PM coordinator responds to "requests by device drivers" (Holzhammer, col. 4, lines 6-8, for example). These requests are initiated by power events to which the device drivers respond (Holzhammer, col. 3, lines 57-67, for example). These device driver requests are not "commands to control flow of data from one of the display device drive or the data processing section" as specifically recited in Claims 1 and 6. They are simply requests to power-up or power-down the particular device. Further, the PM coordinator responds to these requests by deciding what device(s) and/or busses should have or not have power applied to them. The PM coordinator does not change the flow of data from flowing to one of the display driver or the data processing section to flowing to the other of the display driver or the data processing section, as specifically recited in Claims 1 and 6.

Dependent Claims 2, 3, 7, and 8 recite features of the data processing section that functions in an operation state and a low power consumption state.

To these limitations the Examiner refers to the power event discussion in Holzhammer. These power events include keyboard/mouse inputs, push-button input, and preprogrammed timer (Holzhammer, col. 3, lines 11-19, for example). However, the Examiner has interpreted the limitation "data processing section" as the "computer CPU" in Holzhammer. But nothing in Holzhammer discloses or suggests that the "computer CPU" functions in an operation state and a low power consumption state and certainly does not show or suggest shifting between states in response to commands, as specifically recited. The remaining dependent claims recite yet additional novel features and are patentable for at least the same reasons as set forth above.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request favorable reconsideration of the present application.

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